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BIRDS OF DELAWARE: A PRELIMINARY LIST.

BY SAMUEL N. RHOADS AND C. J. PENNOCK.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

DELAWARE, next to Rhode Island, is the smallest of the United States and has an area of but 2200 square miles. From Delmar on the Maryland line at the south, to the Pennsylvania State line, it reaches from latitude $38^{\circ} 28'$ to $39^{\circ} 47'$ North, — or a distance of about ninety miles. Extending these lines we find the north end of the State to be about ten miles south of the latitude of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., while the extreme southern end is on a line with Port Tobacco and Culpepper in Virginia, and over one third of the State is south of the latitude of Cape May, N. J., and Washington, D. C.

PHYSICAL.

A glance at the map of Delaware shows an extended shore line and numerous waterways. Over one hundred miles of ocean and river front on the east is pierced between Wilmington and Lewes, a distance of less than seventy-five miles, by no less than fifteen streams of sufficient importance to be named, and eight at least of sufficient size to carry light-draft steamboats, and extending on an average two-thirds of the distance across to the western border of the State. These streams form the upper and lower — north and south — boundaries of the various 'Hundreds,' corresponding to townships or towns in other States, and are bordered generally by marshes, salt or fresh, as the case may be, for a considerable part of their extent. Below Lewes the broad expanses of Rehobeth, Indian River, and Assawaman Bays offer great attractions to the aquatic and littoral migrants and residents.

The southern half of the State still contains large bodies of timber, reaching their greatest development on the river bottoms of the Choptank and Nanticoke in the southwest, and continuing across the Maryland 'Eastern Shore' to Chesapeake Bay.

Across the upper end of the State and included in the semi-circular arc, but embracing less than one-half of that segment, we

find almost all of the hilly section of the State. From this elevated area, running southward and followed by the line of the railroad, is a narrow, slightly elevated plateau, which forms the watershed between the Delaware and Chesapeake basins. After crossing the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal by railroad about twelve miles from Wilmington, we find almost no elevation worthy of the name of hill, and from Clayton south the entire State is extremely level with numerous extensive, low, wet, undrained areas.

FLORAL.

We have not found any hemlocks growing native in Delaware, but a few are found along the Brandywine Creek, but a few miles north of the Delaware State line, in Chester County, Pa. There are yet remaining a few cypress trees along the borders of Indian River Bay, and, until destroyed by fire a few years ago, a considerable body of cypress was to be found in the Cypress Swamp, indicated on older maps of Delaware as extending into Maryland. The long-leaf or southern pine is found abundantly in Sussex County, along the line of the railroad, but disappears at or near Harrington, which place is at the head-waters of the Nanticoke River.

FAUNAL.

The State as a whole is of course referable to the Carolinian Fauna, but the bird-life of the southern portion contains several species typical of the Lower Austral life zone as defined by Merriam.

A feature that may have considerable bearing on the occurrence of certain species of birds found in Delaware and but rarely to the north and east thereof, is perhaps to be explained by the position of the State in reference to Delaware Bay and its broad waters and open exposure to the Atlantic, presenting a barrier to the passage of such species as may have already about reached their northernmost limit of migration. As a case in point, the Mockingbird is an extremely rare species through southern New Jersey, while in suitable localities in Delaware it is to be found

nesting as far up the State as Delaware City, fifty miles north of Cape May.

Just why Delaware has been so persistently ignored by ornithologists seems difficult to determine, but the fact remains, that since Wilson's scant and for the most part casual notes, but few trustworthy records have been found relating to this section. Turnbull in his 'Birds of East Pennsylvania and New Jersey' gives a few records; in 'The Auk' for 1885, Dr. Dwight records one species new to the State; Mr. W. G. Smith of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, in the Club's 'Proceedings' for 1898, reports a trip to Maryland; and in 'The Wilson Bulletin' No. 34, Mr. F. L. Burns gives some interesting vernacular names from Kent County.¹

We have found but one collection of Delaware birds of any considerable number. This was made several years ago by the late Mr. W. D. Bush of Wilmington, Del., and it is now deposited with the Friends' School in Wilmington. The collection is of particular value in having for the most part accurate data accompanying the specimens. Mr. Bush kindly gave us access to the collection and placed his annotated list at our disposal. For the most part, however, the present list merits publication on the basis of local systematic field work taken up within the last few years by Mr. Pennock during frequent visits in eastern and central New Castle County, and more particularly to that carried on more thoroughly in the southern part of the State by both authors during the years 1903 and 1904.

Geographically and topographically the State might be divided into four rather distinct areas of Faunal distribution:—

(1) The Hill Country, of very limited extent in the north end of the State and in a slight degree *approaching* the Alleghanian Fauna. The hills bordering the Christiana, Brandywine, White Clay, and Red Clay Creeks are embraced in this area.

(2) Intermediate area, comprising the central plateau and the more elevated tracts between the streams emptying into the Delaware and Chesapeake Basins.

¹ Other references will be found in a Bibliography of Delaware Ornithology in course of preparation.

(3) Marsh region, maritime and fresh, belonging to the Delaware Basin.

(4) Chesapeake Basin, comprising the bottom-lands of the Choptank and Nanticoke Rivers.

The list subjoined is far from complete and is based on notes of a Preliminary List which was presented by the authors at the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union held in Philadelphia in November, 1903. Much work remains to be done in the State in this line, and it is attractive because so nearly pioneer. The writers desire to acknowledge their obligations for valued assistance in connection with the accompanying list, to the late Walter D. Bush, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. E. W. Woolman and R. F. Miller of Philadelphia, Pa.; and to Mr. Witmer Stone of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who have so cordially assisted, by the loan of specimens, field notes, and otherwise, in presenting a First List of the Birds of Delaware.

Annotations here given on the occurrence, etc., of species have been confined for the most part to such as are of unusual interest.

1. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—Winter resident.
2. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Summer resident. Found breeding near Rehobeth June 22, 1903 (S. N. R.), and in the Chesapeake basin by Lieut. Frank B. Eastman.
3. *Gavia imber*. LOON.—Winter resident.
4. *Gavia lumme*. RED-THROATED LOON.—Winter resident.
5. *Uria lomvia*. BRÜNNICH'S MURRE.—Rare straggler. A male in collection of C. J. P., was shot at "River Farm," on the Delaware River, near Odessa, December 18, 1896.
6. *Larus argentatus*. HERRING GULL.—Winter resident.
7. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Transient resident. Rare in winter.
8. *Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Transient migrant.
9. *Sterna hirundo*. WILSON'S TERN.—Summer resident. Rare. One seen by Rhoads at Rehobeth, June 22, 1903. Given by Woolman.
10. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—Summer resident. Almost exterminated. Four young birds in Bush's collection, taken in Sussex County, July 27, 1880. Given by Woolman.
11. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Transient migrant. Three Cormorants seen by Pennock, Sept. 10, 1903, are referred to this species.
12. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Winter resident.

13. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Winter resident.
14. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK.—Resident. Occasionally remains to breed. Common in winter.
15. *Mareca americana*. BALDPATE.—Winter resident. Mr. Woolman gives it as unusually abundant during winter of 1903-04.
16. *Nettion carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Winter resident.
17. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Winter resident.
18. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Winter resident. Included in Woolman's list.
19. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL.—Winter resident.
20. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Summer resident. Breeds regularly, but not abundantly, throughout the State.
21. *Aythya americana*. REDHEAD.—Winter resident. Given by Woolman.
22. *Aythya vallisneria*. CANVASBACK.—Winter resident. One shot by H. C. Webb, near Odessa, March 22, 1903. Given by Woolman.
23. *Aythya marila*. SCAUP DUCK.—Winter resident.
24. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Winter resident.
25. *Clangula clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Winter resident. Included in Bush's list.
26. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD.—Winter resident.
27. *Harelda hyemalis*. OLD SQUAW.—Winter resident. A mounted specimen seen in a private collection at Dover, October, 1903.
28. *Somateria spectabilis*. KING EIDER.—Straggler. Two Eiders recorded by Mr. Woolman were presumably of this species.
29. *Oidemia americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER.—Winter resident.
30. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Winter resident.
31. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK.—Winter resident.
32. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE.—Winter resident. Occurs at rare intervals. On Woolman's list.
33. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Winter resident.
34. *Branta bernicla*. BRANT. Winter resident.
35. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Winter resident. Extremely rare on Rehobeth Bay.
36. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Summer resident. Common in spring and fall; rare during nesting season.
37. *Ardetta exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—Summer resident.
38. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Resident.
39. *Herodias egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—Straggler.
40. *Butorides virescens*. GREEN HERON.—Summer resident.
41. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Summer resident.
42. *Rallus elegans*. KING RAIL.—Resident. Not uncommon throughout summer; rarely winters.
43. *Rallus crepitans*. CLAPPER RAIL.—Summer resident.
44. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Summer resident.

45. *Porzana carolina*. SORA.—An abundant migrant; a few are said to remain and breed.
46. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Transient migrant. Possibly breeds rarely.
47. *Gallinula galeata*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Summer resident; abundant migrant. An adult and four very small young seen near Odessa, July 5, 1902 (C. J. P.).
48. *Philohela minor*. WOODCOCK.—Resident.
49. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Transient migrant. A few usually remain through milder winters.
50. *Macrorhamphus griseus*. DOWITCHER.—Transient migrant. One in Bush collection, from New Castle County, October, 1881.
51. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Transient migrant.
52. *Actodromas fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Transient migrant. A female was captured near Lewes, June 8, 1898 (C. J. P.).
53. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Transient migrant. Occasional in winter.
54. *Ereunetes occidentalis*.—WESTERN SANDPIPER.—Transient migrant. One specimen in Bush collection taken in the State; no date.
55. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING.—Winter resident.
56. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Transient migrant.
57. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Transient migrant.
58. *Helodromas solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Transient migrant.
59. *Bartramia longicauda*. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—Summer resident.
60. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Summer resident.
61. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—Resident.
62. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMPALMATED PLOVER.—Transient migrant.
63. *Ægialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER.—Summer resident.
64. *Colinus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—Resident.
65. *Bonasa umbellus*. RUFFED GROUSE.—Formerly not uncommon in northern hill country. One was shot in the fall of 1902 in Pennsylvania within a mile of Delaware state line.
66. *Zenaidura macroura*. TURTLE DOVE.—Resident.
67. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Resident.
68. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Resident.
69. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Resident.
70. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Resident.
71. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Resident.
72. *Buteo lineatus*. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Resident.
73. *Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Resident.
74. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Resident.
75. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—Winter resident.

76. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK. — Winter resident.
77. *Falco sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK. — Resident.
78. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. OSPREY. — Summer resident.
79. *Strix pratincola*. AMERICAN BARN OWL. — Resident.
80. *Asio accipitrinus*. SHORT-EARED OWL. — Winter resident.
81. *Asio wilsonius*. AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL. — Resident.
82. *Syrnium varium*. BARRED OWL. — Resident. Common in Chesapeake Basin.
83. *Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL. — Winter resident. One in Bush collection taken in January, 1879. One seen in a taxidermist's shop in Wilmington, taken in the State, during winter of 1903-04.
84. *Megascops asio*. SCREECH OWL. — Resident.
85. *Bubo virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL. — Resident.
86. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL. — Winter straggler. One in Bush collection taken in the State; no record of locality or date.
87. *Coccyzus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. — Summer resident.
88. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. — Summer resident.
89. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER. — Resident.
90. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — Resident.
91. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER. — Resident.
92. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER. — Winter resident.
93. *Ceophlœus pileatus (abieticola ?)*. PILEATED WOODPECKER. — Resident. Still seen rarely throughout lower Delaware where the timber tracts are extensive.
94. *Centurus carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. — Summer resident. Found breeding at Marydel; may remain in winter.
95. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. FLICKER. — Resident.
96. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL. — Summer resident.
97. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. — Summer resident.
98. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. — Summer resident.
99. *Trochilus colubris*. HUMMINGBIRD. — Summer resident.
100. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD. — Summer resident.
101. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER. — Summer resident.
102. *Sayornis phœbe*. PHŒBE. — Summer resident.
103. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE. — Summer resident.
104. *Empidonax virescens*. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER. — Summer resident.
105. *Otocoris alpestris*. HORNED LARK. — Winter resident.
106. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY. — Resident.
107. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. AMERICAN CROW. — Resident.
108. *Corvus ossifragus*. FISH CROW. — Resident.
109. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK. — Transient migrant. A

male in apparently full spring plumage seen at River Farm, July 19, 1903 (C. J. P.).

110. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD. — Resident. Rare in winter.
111. *Agelaius phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. — Resident.
112. *Sturnella magna*. MEADOWLARK. — Resident.
113. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE. — Summer resident.
114. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE. — Summer resident.
115. *Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY GRACKLE. — Winter resident.
116. *Quiscalus quiscula*. PURPLE GRACKLE. — Resident.
117. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH. — Winter resident.
118. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. RED CROSSBILL. — Winter resident.
One seen by Dr. W. E. Hughes, near Lewes, May 19, 1895.
119. *Acanthis linaria*. REDPOLL. — Winter straggler. One in Bush collection taken in New Castle County in "spring of 1882."
120. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. — Resident.
121. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN. — Winter resident. Two in Bush collection dated October, 1878.
122. *Passerina nivalis*. SNOWFLAKE. — Winter resident. A small flock seen by Pennock at Lewes, Feb. 5, 1904.
123. *Poœcetes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW. — Summer resident. Rare in the lower part of the State and on the Choptank. Common in more northern sections.
124. *Passerculus princeps*. IPSWICH SPARROW. — Winter resident. Recorded from Rehobeth, by Dr. J. Dwight, Jr., in 'The Auk,' January, 1885.
125. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNAH SPARROW. — Transient migrant. Probably also a winter resident.
126. *Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. — Summer resident.
127. *Ammodramus henslowii*. HENSLOW'S SPARROW. — Summer resident. Mr. Rhoads noted it during the breeding season of 1903 at Delaware City, New Castle County, and in lower Sussex County. Noted two at River Farm, July 10, 1904 (C. J. P.).
128. *Ammodramus caudacutus*. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. — Summer resident. Probably not rare in suitable localities. One shot June 8, 1898, at Lewes (C. J. P.).
129. *Ammodramus maritimus*. SEASIDE SPARROW. — Summer resident.
130. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. — Transient migrant. One specimen secured Oct. 8, 1904, in upper New Castle County (C. J. P.).
131. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. — Winter resident.
132. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW. — Summer resident. Occasionally seen in winter.
133. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW. — Resident.

134. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW. — Winter resident.
135. *Junco hyemalis*. JUNCO. — Winter resident.
136. *Melospiza cinerea fasciata*. SONG SPARROW. — Resident.
137. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW. — Resident.
138. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW. — Transient migrant.
139. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE. — Summer resident. Occasionally seen throughout the winter.
140. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL. — Resident.
141. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEEK. — Transient migrant.
142. *Guiraca caerulea*. BLUE GROSBEEK. — Summer resident. Adult male, in spring plumage, in Bush collection, taken near Dover, 1882. John D. Carter of Lansdowne, Pa., writes July 4, 1904: "Yesterday . . . below Medford's Mills . . . just across the line in Maryland . . . we found . . . Blue Grosbeak (male, female, and one young), not in nest."
143. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. INDIGO BIRD. — Summer resident.
144. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET TANAGER. — Summer resident. Becomes scarce on southern border, being replaced by the next species.
145. *Piranga rubra*. SUMMER TANAGER. — Summer resident. A common breeder in lower Sussex County (S. N. R.).
146. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN. — Summer resident.
147. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW. — Summer resident.
148. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW. — Summer resident.
149. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW. — Summer resident.
150. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW. — Summer resident.
151. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. — Summer resident.
152. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR BIRD. — Resident.
153. *Lanius ludovicianus (migrans ?)*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. — Transient migrant. One spring specimen — 1882 — in Bush collection. Other dates are July 9, 1903, July 21, 1899, Dec. 18, 1900. May breed occasionally.
154. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO. — Summer resident.
155. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO. — Summer resident.
156. *Vireo noveboracensis*. WHITE-EYED VIREO. — Summer resident.
157. *Vireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. — Summer resident.
158. *Vireo solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO. — Transient migrant.
159. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. — Summer resident. An abundant breeder throughout the State.
160. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. — Summer resident. An abundant breeder in Choptank bottoms. Also noted at Seaford, June 18, 1903 (S. N. R.).
161. *Helmitherus vermivorus*. WORM-EATING WARBLER. — Summer resident. One specimen collected by Bush, from New Castle County, May, 1882. Two or three pairs feeding young along Brandywine Creek, near Wilmington, July 14, 1903 (S. N. R.).

162. *Helminthophila pinus*. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER. — Summer resident.

163. *Compsothlypis americana*. PARULA WARBLER. — Summer resident.

164. *Dendroica aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER. — Summer resident.

165. *Dendroica caerulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

166. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER. — Transient migrant and winter resident. Found regularly in winter in the lower part of the State.

167. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER. — Summer resident. June 3-6, 1903, at Choptank Mills (S. N. R.). June 18-20, 1903, Seaford (S. N. R.). "My surprise was great to hear the song of this bird mingling with that of the Prothonotary in the heavily timbered bottoms below the dam, and on down the river — Choptank. They were quite frequently seen, and kept to the higher treetops, where their actions showed plainly they were nesting. Two specimens were taken to make sure of the identification. They did not go into the highland woods adjoining the river bottoms. The breeding of so many of these birds east of the Alleghanies is much at variance with our former view of their summer habitat" (S. N. R.). A male and female shot in bottom lands of Choptank River, May 29, 1904. The female was collecting nesting material (C. J. P.).

168. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

169. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

170. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

171. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

172. *Dendroica dominica*. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER. — Summer resident. Found breeding at Seaford and at Frankford, June 19-20, 1903 (S. N. R.).

173. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

174. *Dendroica vigosii*. PINE WARBLER. — Summer resident.

175. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. YELLOW PALM WARBLER. — Transient migrant.

176. *Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER. — Summer resident. Noted by S. N. R. at Seaford and Frankford, June 19-20, 1903. A set of four eggs collected at Newport, Del., May 25, 1903, by R. F. Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa.

177. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH. — Summer resident.

178. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER-THRUSH. — Transient migrant.

179. *Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH. — Summer resi-

dent. An abundant breeder along the Choptank, also seen June 19-20, 1903, at Seaford and Frankford (S. N. R.). Young flying along the Choptank, May 29, 1904 (C. J. P.).

180. *Geothlypis formosa*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—Summer resident.

181. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—Transient migrant. In the Bush collection are two specimens taken May, 1878.

182. *Geothlypis trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Summer resident.

183. *Icteria virens*. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Summer resident.

184. *Wilsonia pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—Transient migrant.

185. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER.—Transient migrant.

186. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—Summer resident. Found breeding along the Choptank June, 1903 (S. N. R.); May 30, 1904 (C. J. P.).

187. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Winter resident.

188. *Mimus polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—Resident. Locally abundant as a breeder as far north as the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Usually resident where found.

189. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—Summer resident. One seen at Lewes, February, 1904 (C. J. P., Auk, April, 1904).

190. *Toxostoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—Summer resident.

191. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—Resident.

192. *Troglodytes aëdon*. HOUSE WREN.—Summer resident.

193. *Olbiorchilus hiemalis*. WINTER WREN.—Winter resident.

194. *Cistothorus stellaris*. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Summer resident. Nest and three eggs taken at Newport, June 11, 1886 (C. J. P.).

195. *Telmatodytes palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Summer resident.

196. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—Winter resident.

197. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Resident.

198. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Winter resident.

199. *Sitta pusilla*. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.—Resident. Found only in the lower part of the State, at Seaford, June 18, 1903, a family of 5 or 6 (S. N. R.). One seen at Lewes, Feb. 4-5, 1904 (C. J. P., Auk, April, 1904).

200. *Bæolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Resident.

201. *Parus carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Resident.

202. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Winter resident.

203. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Transient migrant.

204. *Poliophtila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Summer resident. Common in summer throughout Sussex County.

205. *Hylocichla mustelina*. WOOD THRUSH.—Summer resident.

206. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—Transient migrant. One heard July 8, 1903, in deep woods and ravine near Greenville, New Castle County (S. N. R.).

207. *Hylocichla aliciae*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.—Transient migrant. One from near Wilmington in Bush collection taken Sept., 1877.

208. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Transient migrant. Bush collection, May, 1878.

209. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—Transient migrant.

210. *Merula migratoria*. ROBIN.—Resident.

211. *Sialia sialis*. BLUE BIRD.—Resident.

GENERAL NOTES.

Kumlien's Gull: An Addition to the Massachusetts List.—It has long been supposed that *Larus kumlieni* would prove to be an occasional visitor to the Massachusetts coast. I am glad to be able to report the taking of a specimen by myself at Moon Island in Boston Harbor on February 22 of this year. I first saw the bird February 19, in a large flock of Herring Gulls hovering over and feeding in the sewage discharges into the Harbor at that point. It was identified without much difficulty when flying, by the faint markings of the wings, which at first sight appeared to be immaculate, and the size, slightly less than that of *L. argentatus*. The bird was taken three days later at the same place and is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster. It is a male in adult plumage with a few very small and indistinct dark spots in the white. The slate-gray markings of the primaries are somewhat darker than in most of Mr. Brewster's other specimens. The establishment of the occurrence of Kumlien's Gull in Massachusetts is especially interesting because its presence here is probably in a sense normal rather than accidental, being simply a southward extension of its usual winter range in a season of unusual severity.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *Boston, Mass.*

Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) on the Long Island Shore.—On October 21, 1904, while walking along the Sound beach off Mt. Sinai Harbor, about six o'clock P. M., I observed a long-winged bird flying low over the waves, a short distance from shore. I shot the bird, which proved to be a male Leach's Petrel. Early next morning, two miles further west on the same beach, I secured a second specimen, which was found to be a young female. Both birds were flying westward when shot. These are